

Huns Gassed Civilians Left In Beaumont

Scores Killed by Deliberate Action of Defeated German Troops

Many Were Saved By American Forces

Evidence Shows Generals Joined With Subordinates in Mistreating Giris

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 6 (delayed)—If for no other reason, the Germans should have imposed upon them the most drastic of terms to secure an armistice for their gassing of the village of Beaumont, northwest of Verdun.

The enemy's conduct there should stand out at the peace table that coming German generations may ponder over the violence of their ancestors. The German troops abandoned Beaumont before the victorious drive of the Americans, knowing that there remained in the village nearly 500 civilians, whom they had robbed before departing of everything they possessed, including livestock.

Tuesday night gas shells began to fall in Beaumont, and scores of those who had welcomed the Americans fled under the deadly fumes. Many heeded the warning of the American soldiers and fled from the village, but others, bewildered when the Americans began to speak, exactly to them in a foreign tongue, were unable to escape. The number of dead is yet unknown.

The story of this outrage was learned today from a returning officer. The German officers, who began to flood Beaumont with thousands of gas shells in the darkness, knew perfectly well that no advancing army carries a sufficient number of gas masks to equip hundreds of civilians in liberated villages.

The evacuation of all civilians to places of safety in the rear is now progressing.

Another indication of the brute instinct which marks the Germans from generals to privates was shown today in a captured document giving details concerning women gathered together for immoral purposes in the various towns of the Ardennes and Argonne. Distinction is made in the documents between girls owned by the generals and the officers above captains.

"Badger Game" Plot Told by Dictaphone

Evidence collected by dictaphone binding to show that Grant Rose offered to expose his alleged confederates in a revival of the old "badger game" for \$4,000 was introduced yesterday in the trial of Philip F. Kastel before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions.

Kastel is charged with attempting, with the assistance of his wife and Rose, to extort \$400,000 from Paul E. Heller, a wealthy steel manufacturer of Newark, N. J., by causing him to be trapped in a room with Mrs. Kastel.

The evidence was introduced by John G. Purdie, an inspector for the Army Intelligence Bureau and chief of the dictaphone department, who testified that he took down at one end of the wire an alleged confession made by Rose in the office of November 4, 1918, after he had been arrested by Heller. Purdie swore that he heard Rose say that he would expose Kastel's blackmail plot and testify for Heller for \$4,000. Later, Purdie testified, Rose offered to testify for \$2,500.

John Power, a private detective, testified that after Kastel had sued Heller for \$100,000 for alienating his wife's affections, Rose made a statement admitting that the scene in which Heller and Mrs. Kastel figured was a "badger game" frame-up.

It had been rehearsed carefully, Power said, Rose declared, even to a "dagger scene," in which Kastel was to attempt to stab Heller and which Rose was to get \$1,000.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

Garfield Lifts Light Ban To Aid War Work Campaign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All light-house regulations, except where current regulations are generated by domestic fire, were lifted to-day by Fuel Administrator Garfield until midnight November 18, to permit free illumination for the United War Work Campaign.

The name is also in the glove.

"In the Service!" Among the military, as with glove wearers generally, FOWNES is reputedly the standard of glove quality and value. Leather, fur, silk or fabric.

At the Principal Shops, American art and skill have produced FOWNES, surpassing any fabric glove ever produced before the war.

FOWNES

Tin Hats Go Soaring When Yanks Learn Peace News

"Blankety-Blank War Is Over," Their Comment—Every Village in France Rejoices—Verdun Celebrates Its Liberation With International Parade

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11 (delayed)—The peace news spread like wildfire throughout the army this morning. "The blankety-blank war is over," was the commonest soldier expression. Some of the first line troops heard the news as early as 7 o'clock this morning, though they were ordered to carry on as usual until 11 o'clock.

The first line troops in the fifth division east of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Damvillers, rose promptly at 11 o'clock, threw their tin hats in the air and cheered wildly. The reports from other sectors indicate that this scene was typical.

Every village in Eastern France is deluged, and every French and American war vehicle on the road is flying the Stars and Stripes and the tricolor. The French people are strangely calm, through reminiscence of France's dead.

Verdun, which has suffered and bled all through the war, is the scene of memorable events to-day. Shelled by the enemy until 11 o'clock, when the armistice became effective, an hour later Verdun emerged from the coma of war and the joy bells of the big cathedral sent their soft tones over the shattered buildings.

The American band, one of several we have formed after the style of the French Chasseur bands, led the historic procession through Verdun's streets. With heads well erect and blowing notes which blended with the softer tones of the cathedral bells, the American khaki bandmen marched, followed by a mass of humanity, white, black and yellow, black Senegalese soldiers of France intermingling with the American, English and French, with their arms about one another's shoulders, all joyous to the point of hysteria.

Fraternization Forbidden Troops During Armistice

Pershing Orders Army to Be Prepared to Resume at Instant's Notice

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Orders announcing that the armistice between the Allied powers and Germany had been signed and giving directions as to the future conduct of Allied soldiers along the line were sent to every corps this morning. They were transmitted to the units in the front ranks. The orders follow:

"1.—You are informed that hostilities will cease at one o'clock on November 11, 1918, Paris time.

"2.—No Allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour in day until further orders.

"3.—Division commanders will immediately sketch the location of their front line. This sketch will be returned to headquarters by the courier bearing these orders.

"4.—All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order, severe disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer offending will be sent to headquarters under guard.

"5.—Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only, and not a peace.

"6.—There must not be the slightest relaxation of vigilance. Troops must be prepared at any moment for further operations.

"7.—Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure strictest discipline and that all troops be held in readiness fully prepared for any eventuality.

"8.—Division and brigade commanders will personally communicate these orders to all organizations.

Order Delivered Quickly
Signal Corps wires, telephones and runners were used in carrying the orders and so well did the machine work that even patrol commanders had received the orders well in advance of the hour. Apparently the Germans also had been equally diligent in getting the orders to their front line.

The staff and field officers of the American Army were disposed early in the day to approach the hour of eleven with lessened activity. The day began with less firing and doubtless the fighting would have ended according to plan had there not been a sharp resumption on the part of German batteries. The Americans looked upon this as wantonly reckless. It was then that orders were sent to the battery commanders for increased fire.

When news of the ending of hostilities arrived at a certain aviation camp, the commander, who had instructed his men the night before to make a reconnaissance, cancelled his orders and informed his fliers that they would not be allowed to cross the German lines.

The chief of artillery had given preliminary instructions that the guns should stop firing, but he cancelled the orders during the morning when "divisional and brigade commanders said the Germans should be punished for a gas attack on Mous, and other places.

Another sharp offensive had been planned for to-day east of the Meuse, where the enemy was to be pushed far back as possible before the armistice could be signed. Until the receipt of the official orders, the army commanders went ahead with their plans as though they had never heard of any armistice talk.

The last French town to fall into American hands before the armistice went into effect was Stenay. French reports had found it empty not more than a quarter of an hour before 11 o'clock. American troops rushed through the town and in a few minutes Allied flags were beginning to appear from the windows. As the church bell solemnly tolled the hour of 11, troops

There was a look of bewilderment on the faces of the Orientals, as if unable to grasp the significance of this western enthusiasm.

International soldiery in Verdun had prepared for a celebration. The procession marched under banners of flags strung across the streets on wire which until morning supported wind-torn camouflage protecting Verdun's streets from the prying of the enemy's eyes. From cathedral towers great American and French flags flapped in the breeze.

Verdun, which has dodged shells over three years, did homage to the victors, which would have gratified the dead eyes of the 300,000 French soldiers buried in the earth of the surrounding country, who gave their lives in Verdun's heroic defense.

Mons Entered by British Just Before Truce Is Started

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN BELGIUM, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Peace descended like a mantle over the battlefield at 11 o'clock this morning. The last big gun crashed its challenge and a great overpowering quiet replaced turmoil, death and destruction.

Almost coincident with the signing of the armistice by the desperate enemy, the city of Mons capitulated before the British pressure. On this hallowed ground the troops are now resting on their arms, happy in the thought of the fitness of their final triumph. They had driven the enemy out by the same gateway through which Field Marshal von Buelow and Field Marshal von Kluck hurried their great armies against the small force of "contemptibles" in 1914.

The population of Mons to-day paraded the streets, cheering madly their deliverers. Their glad cries must have reached the ears of the Germans outside the walls of the town.

From the 90th Division were pouring into the town. A document found in Stenay, was significant in view of the armistice. It was a long pronouncement from General von Hindenburg, issued September 2, in which he told the Germans that they were not beaten, "never can be beaten, will win gloriously and will have all their desires fulfilled, if they resist not only Allied bullets and military strength, but Allied, especially American, propaganda, dropped daily by aviators and introduced surreptitiously into the Fatherland."

Gen. Pershing Announces Suspension of Hostilities

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—General Pershing's communique for yesterday morning, received to-day at the War Department, announced the suspension of hostilities on the front of the American armies at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The statement followed:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, November 11 (morning).—In accordance with the terms of the armistice hostilities on the front of the American armies were suspended at 11 o'clock, morning."

Nassau Tax Sale To Be Postponed

Luyster Agrees to Delay of From Four to Six Months

William E. Luyster, treasurer of Nassau County, agreed yesterday to postpone the tax sale in Nassau County for from four to six months. This action followed a conference held before State Controller Travis in the Woolworth Building. According to Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, this will prevent thousands of parcels of land being lost to their owners, some of whom are soldiers and sailors.

Present at the meeting were Mr. Travis, Mr. Luyster, Mr. Hirsch, Samuel Broderick, chairman of the Mayor's Committee; Henry Block, a member, Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld, Alfred F. Davison, who is engaged by the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County to fight the injunction being sought to stop the sale; H. Stewart McKnight, Nassau County counsel; Deputy State Controller William Boardman, Mark Graves, the Controller's Albany counsel; L. B. Gleason, his New York counsel; Peter J. Brady, representing labor interests; and Henry Block, a member of the Mayor's Committee.

Liberty Motored 'Plane Flies 430 Miles in 230 Minutes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A De Havilland airplane equipped with a Liberty motor made a non-stop trip to-day from Dayton, Ohio, to Washington, a distance of approximately 430 miles, in three hours and fifty minutes.

The plane was piloted by H. M. Reinhardt, a civilian aviator attached to the engineering department of aircraft production, and carried Major Davis, of the air service.

The city's millions yesterday dragged

themselves through their sleepiest day. The victory celebration ended some time after daylight yesterday.

A movement was started yesterday to obtain national legislation and later, international sanction, to make victory day a permanent world holiday.

Federal investigators will try to learn who provided intoxicants for men in uniform, it was said at the United States Marshall's office, and a possible attempt will be made to revoke some saloon licenses.

Telephone lines were seriously congested yesterday by an unusual number of queries for "information" which investigation disclosed that thousands of telephone books had been torn up to help provide Manhattan's paper snow-storm.

Six persons were killed in the city and suburbs while the celebration lasted. One died of heart failure. They are:

Thomas R. Stence, 440 Riverside Drive; died from heart failure at the height of the demonstration.

Charles V. Valenda, 322 East Sixty-third Street; killed in his automobile by a bullet fired from a Broadway crowd.

Elizabeth Schneider, five years old; struck and killed by an auto truck loaded with joy-riders in front of her

U. S. to Need 4 Billions a Year After Peace Comes

Tax Reduction Is Scouted by McAdoo, Who Expects New Loan Drives

Must Double Revenue

Prohibition Will Make Big Inroad Into Receipts; Changes Considered

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Government financial needs for years are almost certain to run above \$4,000,000,000 annually, treasury experts estimate, and most of the money will be raised by taxation. Consequently, students of government finances think the taxes imposed last year, and paid in June, will not be lightened materially by the advent of peace.

Secretary McAdoo to-day warned that taxes necessarily would be high for many years to pay off war debts, and that additional government loans would be required. He did not attempt to forecast how large the volume of taxes would be.

Treasury officials and Congressional leaders in charge of revenue legislation figure this way:

Ordinary government expenses, of a billion dollars a year before the war, will now amount to \$2,000,000,000, and for two or three years after the war may be double that figure. If the \$18,500,000,000 of Liberty Bonds already issued are increased in volume by later loans to \$25,000,000,000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Interest Charges High
It probably will be the government's policy to establish a sinking fund to pay off the bonds at maturity, which would require \$1,250,000,000 a year. These three items would make an aggregate near \$4,250,000,000.

To offset this would be nearly a half billion dollars annually from the Allies as interest on loans, which now amount to seven billions and are likely to run higher, and revenue from customs and miscellaneous sources, which last year amounted to about \$450,000,000.

With allowances for wide variations in these calculations, there would still remain about three and a half billion dollars to be raised from internal revenue taxes. Last year, \$3,643,000,000 came from internal revenue, including \$2,775,000,000 from income and excess profits taxes. This year, these figures probably would be more than doubled.

Figures Are Not Definite
Factors which make this system of estimates highly tentative, officials point out, are that the war was not definitely over, so expense, war debts, both of the American government to the public, and of the Allied governments to the United States, cannot now be figured.

Reconstruction policies, yet to be formulated, will have much to do with determining how many existing government war-time agencies shall be continued, and consequently how high ordinary government expenses will run.

If the schedule of income taxes now being framed in the new revenue bill works out well, it is considered probable that the bulk of the after-war revenue will come from income levies, which next year will give a total of \$2,300,000,000. Excess profits probably would automatically be abandoned after the war, and liquor revenue would stop.

In accordance with the terms of the armistice hostilities on the front of the American armies were suspended at 11 o'clock, morning."

It is almost certain that the multitude of minor taxes now levied on transportation, insurance, admissions, club dues, the excise taxes, stamp taxes and special taxes on certain businesses now yielding comparatively little revenue will be very difficult of administration and will be abandoned.

Tobacco and estate taxes, probably will remain, it is said. Whether tariff schedules will be raised materially depends on future formulation of policy.

10,000 Boy Scouts Tramp Fifth Ave. In Victory Parade

As an aftermath to New York City's two spontaneous victory celebrations, 10,000 Boy Scouts of America, led by a squad of mounted police and Dan Beard, national scout commissioner, celebrated, yesterday, Germany's surrender by holding the first organized peace parade in Greater New York.

The Boy Scouts formed at the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, marched to Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, Broadway to Fifty-eighth Street, across to Fifth Avenue and then down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, where they disbanded.

Banners carried by the scouts advising the continued purchase of war savings stamps, the buying of bonds in the next Liberty Loan, aiding the United War Work Campaign and saving food were greeted enthusiastically by large crowds.

At the Altar of Liberty, Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, the scouts were reviewed by Major General J. Franklin Bell, Commodore R. P. Forshaw, representing Admiral Usher; Davis Hunter, president of Hunter College; Charles C. Taylor, the British Vice-Consul; Lieutenant H. Goiran, acting for the French Consul General, and James E. West, chief scout executive.

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Cheering Yanks and Germans Swap Gifts in No Man's Land

One Minute After Firing Ceases Doughboys Leap From Trenches to Visit Foes' Dugouts and Trade Candy and Cigarettes for Sausages and Coffee

PARIS, Nov. 12.—When dawn came yesterday morning there was no hint of the cessation of hostilities. East of the Meuse, regardless of the situation, the American Second Army attacked in force at 8 o'clock. The onslaught was preceded by a tremendous barrage, which was returned in kind by the enemy. For three hours the Americans swept forward, hurling themselves against the wire entanglements.

The German gunfire was devastating. Then, at exactly one minute of eleven, like a final thunder crash at the clearing of a storm, the guns on both sides abruptly ceased.

The silence was more startling than the deafening roar of the battle. For a brief moment intermittent rifle fire followed, then came a pause, punctuated by tremendous cheers from the trenches on both sides of the line.

What followed on one sector was perhaps one of the most singular events of the war. Against the sky-line figures were suddenly silhouetted. They appeared cautiously at first, bolder all along the line. They stood upright. These were Germans.

A Regular College Cheer
The Americans were not so cautious. As the barrage died, ending in a final husky rumble in the distance from the big guns, runners went springing along the firing line. Instantly comprehending the whole line of doughboys leaping from trenches, fox holes and shell craters, saluting the unaccustomed silence with a shrill cheer. The roar of voices was like an outburst at some great college contest in America, when a contestant scores a thrilling play.

Strange to relate, the defeated enemy joined vociferously in the cheering. The world war was finished. At one minute before eleven, the world had meant death to show one's self above shelter. Not more than a minute after the hour the rolling plain was filled with cheering, shouting, men, friend and enemy alike. Not many minutes later German and Americans were coming along the narrow stretch of ground, so fiercely fought over, some shyly and awkwardly, like embarrassed schoolboys.

Barter for Souvenirs
The first advances were followed by offers from the Americans of cigarettes, chocolate and chewing gum. The Germans in some places responded with offers of hot coffee, bread and sausage. The orders forbidding fraternizing were strict, but the novelty of the situation in some places overcame prudence, and doughboys surreptitiously visited nearby enemy dugouts. Along the

barbed wire at a road crossing some doughboys and Germans began a brisk barter for souvenirs. The Germans were bewildered by the numbers of Americans speaking German.

"Sure, my old man was born in Germany," laughingly remarked one stalwart private.

"That's nothing," said another; "my mother and father were both born there."

Only One Wish
A middle aged landsturmier exclaimed: "Yes, the war is finished, thank the good God! My only wish is to get back to Germany."

A slender, pink-cheeked machine gunner said: "Yes, I know the Kaiser has abdicated."

Instantly a young aristocrat raised his voice: "There will be no revolution in Germany," he cried. A new Emperor will succeed."

An uproar immediately arose. The speaker was drowned out by protesting voices.

At night, the Germans celebrated along the lines by firing darts, rockets and signal lights. The night was uproarious with their cheering. The victorious Americans took it more calmly. Along the front the majority of them got a night's restful sleep.

Behind the lines in towns brilliantly lit for the first time in four years, French and Americans paraded the streets arm in arm, singing "The Marseillaise," "The Star Spangled Banner," and French and American war songs.

Germany Protests As U. S. Engineers Blast for Highway

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MEUSE, Nov. 12 (By The Associated Press, based in Paris)—Blasting by American engineers in a road repairing detachment caused the German High Command to send a message to the Allied High Command Monday afternoon contending that the Americans had not ceased hostilities on November 11.

The message sent by wireless to the Allied High Command was timed 2 p. m. and read as follows:

"On the front of Stenay-Beaumont, along the Meuse, Americans continue hostile construction of armistice. Please order the stopping of hostilities."

The American answer to the German message read as follows:

"Received your radio. Orders have been given for the American activities along the Meuse to cease immediately. So the engineers did not blast during the remainder of Monday afternoon. Early this morning, however, they resumed their blasting.

home at Broadway and Steinway Avenue, Long Island City.

Edward Cummings, shot through heart and killed in the "Waldo Avenue railroad yards, Jersey City.

Frank Paterno, ten years old, 418 East Eleventh Street, pushed in front of an automobile and killed.

Salvatore Motta, 64 Sullivan Street, shot and killed in a peace argument.

An unidentified boy, killed by a motor truck at Green and Kearney Avenues, Jersey City.

Columbia University celebrated yesterday by a parade of the Students' Army Training Corps, followed in the afternoon by exercises before the university library, at which Major Earnshaw and President Nicholas Murray Butler spoke.

King Praises Red Cross

ROME, Nov. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel, in reply to a message of congratulations from Major Perkins of the American Red Cross, has telegraphed as follows:

"The highly meritorious work of the American Red Cross during this war will be remembered with ardent gratefulness. Your message is greatly appreciated in this hour of patriotic

Urges Continuance Of Non-Competitive Railway Operation

Commerce Head Favors Perpetuation of Passenger Train Curtailment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Winthrop M. Daniels, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, predicted in an address to-day that railroads after the war will be operated under either entire government management and control or private management, with government supervision of financing and elimination of competitive waste.

He was speaking before the annual meeting of the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissioners, a body of state representatives.

Chairman Daniels expressed doubt that the present government management, without ownership, could be continued satisfactorily in peace times. With restoration of private management, he said, competitive waste should be minimized by perpetuating the railroad administration's plan for curtailing unnecessary passenger trains.

Schedules on parallel roads and haulage freight over the shortest routes regardless of their origin, should be planned; terminal equipment facilities should be used in common, regional consolidation of parallel and competing lines should be worked out and government and regional tribunals should be authorized to pass on proposed railroad security issues to determine the necessity of new lines.

Mr. Daniels also said a scientific system cost analysis should be developed to determine more accurately every vestige of the maintenance and depreciation costs, and real earnings of carriers.

Full Surrender Club To Aid Trade Boycott

"Nothing to be Done in Germany" is the new slogan of the Unconditional Surrender Club. This nation-wide organization, with a membership of more than one million, now stands for the complete boycotting of German goods until the United States is commercially supreme.

Mrs. W. H. Appleton, one of the officials of the New York unit, said: "We are going to make it our business to see that Germany loses every vestige of commercial advantage which she had before the war."

The club will inaugurate its campaign against German goods with a meeting, this morning, at the post headquarters, 386 Fifth Avenue, to discuss ways and means of keeping the cargo of German toys which arrived recently from the public.

To Hold False Teeth In Place Use WILSON'S CLOGA

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DENTAL SUPPLY DEPOT
CLOGA CHEMICAL CO. Cleveland, O.

What do we see?
A lively demand for good, all-wool clothes, especially among men who've held off on account of the draft.

How are we fixed?
Great!
See for yourself!
Suits. Overcoats.
Abundant variety.
All sizes, ready-to-wear!
We make to fit, not to measure.
Prices reasonable.
The finest fabrics; the highest type of tailoring.

Rain or shine "Scotch Mists" are fine!
*Registered Trademark for our overcoats of rainproofed Scotch cheviots.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at Warren
Broadway at 34th St. Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

"You don't get all that is coming to you, when you throw away the end of a big cigar."

"Every time you do it, you are short-changing yourself on your cigar money. It's like leaving the theatre at the end of the second act."